

# COL. WARING LIKELY TO BEAT YELLOW JACK.



Where Colonel Waring's Belongings Will Be Disinfected.

The photograph shows the disinfecting plant of the Health Department at the foot of East Sixteenth street. Within the large oven are placed such articles as bedclothes and valuable upholstery which have been subjected to contagious germs. By means of jets of heat of 250 degrees Fahrenheit is generated by steam and the articles are allowed to stay in the oven at this temperature for forty-five minutes. The man in the photograph is Richard Toole, who has been in the employ of the Health Department nineteen years, and has gained the title of "Executioner of Germs."

But Dr. Stimson, His Physician, Says That He Is a Very Sick Man.

TOLD OF HIS DISEASE.

"I Don't Believe It," the Colonel Said, but Later He Acquiesced.

THERE IS NO FEAR OF CONTAGION.

Health Department Taking Every Precaution to Prevent the Spread of the Fever—Strict Guard at the House.

Colonel Waring's temperature this afternoon was a fraction below 100, while yesterday it was 103.1-2. This is a sign of marked improvement, but I regard Colonel Waring as a very sick man, and yellow fever is such a treacherous disease that the crisis cannot be said to be passed until the patient has recovered, and serious complications are likely to result at any time. His condition is constantly watched and every possible precaution is taken to insure his recovery and to keep the contagion from spreading, of which I do not think there is the slightest danger.—Statement yesterday of Dr. D. M. Stimson, Colonel Waring's family physician.

The condition of Colonel George E. Waring, the former Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, who is ill with yellow fever, took a marked change for the better yesterday morning, and throughout the day the patient continued to improve. Colonel Waring's temperature on Thursday was 100.1, which is above the danger point, and yesterday it had subsided to below the hundred mark.

Dr. D. M. Stimson, the family physician, told Colonel Waring yesterday of the dread disease of which he is a victim. The announcement was made necessary by Colonel Waring's impatience and his ardent desire to resume work on his report to the Government of the sanitary conditions of Havana, which he was sent to Cuba to investigate and remedy. Colonel Waring insisted upon preparing the maps and tables upon which he had been engaged, and Dr. Stimson told him without any circumlocution that his malady was yellow fever, the very disease he had been sent to Havana to prevent. Colonel Waring smiled, looked incredulously at his physician, and then said slowly:

"Stimson, I don't believe it."

Dr. Stimson assured his patient seriously and impressed upon him the necessity of absolute seclusion and rest.

"Of course, if you say so, I suppose it must be yellow fever," Colonel Waring said, "but I don't feel very ill."

Case Suspicious at First.

Although he passed the health officers when he returned from Cuba and was not stopped at Quarantine, Colonel Waring has been under the constant watch of Dr. Stimson, who suspected from the first that his indisposition was not a trivial matter. Dr. Stimson explained the case yesterday in this way:

"When Colonel Waring left Havana on the Yucatan he felt slightly indisposed, but thought nothing of it. On the way here a doctor was consulted, and the passengers, Colonel Waring included, fresh from a tropical heat, took the cool and refreshing themselves with the taste of cold water. The next day Colonel Waring felt ill and he thought he had caught cold the day before."

"When Colonel Waring reached and the Health Officer came aboard he examined Colonel Waring among the other passengers, and the Colonel assured him that he had never felt better, except for the slight cold."

"Once on shore fever developed with the cold, and I watched the case carefully, for it was suspicious, and at last I felt there was no longer room to doubt, and notified Dr. Toole. His examination and that of other physicians familiar with the disease confirmed my diagnosis, and it was agreed to put Colonel Waring under quarantine rules."

"If the disease were an ordinary one I

should not hesitate to say that Colonel Waring would recover, but as it is I regard him as a dangerously sick man. Yellow fever is so treacherous that nothing can be predicted of it with safety. The crisis in the disease is never passed until the patient has fully recovered. I visited Colonel Waring twice to-day and I receive constant reports of his condition. I can only say that these reports and the results of my own examination have been encouraging."

No Danger of Contagion.

"There is absolutely no danger of the contagion spreading. Boston has known one outbreak within my recollection, and there have been cases in this city of sailors taken from ships from southern ports, but the disease cannot spread here, and the danger at this season is entirely lacking. I do not regard the case from the standpoint of contagion as any more dangerous than one of typhoid. Every precaution is being taken by the health officers and myself, and the people in the city and in the neighborhood, and even in the house where Colonel Waring lives, need have no fear whatever."

The janitor of No. 175 Second avenue, the apartment house where Colonel Waring lives, is stationed at the entrance of the entrance door. He asks of every one seeking to enter the nature of their business, and in response to inquiries says that Colonel Waring is improving. Before the door of the Waring apartment this night and day, a guard from the Quarantine Station. He takes my messages to the door of the apartment, and acts as general intermediary with those in the sick room and the outside world. In the room where Colonel Waring lies all the greatest precautions are taken, though they are not considered absolutely necessary. The apartment is strictly isolated, the physicians who visit there are disinfectant when they leave, the floor is carefully fumigated on each trip, and even the water in the sick room is disinfected before it is emptied into the pipes."

No one, except the physicians of the Board of Health and Dr. Stimson, is allowed to enter the apartment. Mrs. Waring remains in the rooms night and day. She is an invalid, and the Marine Service, is assisting Dr. Stimson, and several physicians of the Board of Health are constantly on duty. Dr. Toole, Health Officer, called at the apartment yesterday.

Neighbors Not Alarmed.

The other tenants of the house are not in the least alarmed and troubled. In the least alarmed and troubled. The health officers have reassured those in the building and there is no sign of panic. No placard announcing Yellow Jack's presence has been posted on the house.

President Murphy, of the Health Department, yesterday said that there was no occasion for alarm, as Dr. J. E. Cosby and Dr. Charles E. Roberts had been examining the case of Colonel Waring, and had assured him that there was not the slightest danger of contagion. Colonel Waring will not be moved by his doctors to any good place. The physicians have agreed that Colonel Waring's case is already six days old. The ordinary incubation period of yellow fever is ten days, and if no serious complications result the chances of Colonel Waring's recovery are considered by his doctors to be good.

There were twenty-eight passengers on the Yucatan with Colonel Waring, and these were quarantined at all ports of the country. Colonel Waring is the only case of yellow fever reported among them. At this season the examination of the Yucatan has been the most strict in the last months, and for that reason the ship was passed last Tuesday with little delay by the Health Officer, Dr. B. S. Searns, who made the usual examination. The Yucatan has been thoroughly disinfected, and will sail for Havana to-day.

WHEELMEN OUT FOR DEMOCRACY.

Justice Van Wyck is receiving sterling support from the wheelmen of this State because of his attitude on the good roads question. Wheelmen all over the State have rallied to his support, and the Van Wyck New York State Good Roads League of Wheelmen, which was organized a couple of weeks ago, is daily in receipt of letters from every section of the State in which promises of support are received from wheelmen, and driving clubs, presidents, members and officers of the League of American Wheelmen, farmers and others interested in road improvement.

Dr. C. C. McIntyre, local counsel for the L. A. W., at Bay Ridge, writes to the league: "I am heartily in favor of the election of Justice Van Wyck and all others who are Democratic ticket, as I believe the best interests of the wheelmen, as well as of all citizens, will be served by Democratic success at the polls."

McIntyre Pleased with State Outlook.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre returned yesterday from an extensive rambling tour up the State. "I visited," said Mr. McIntyre, "all the strong Republican counties, and I was amazed at the pathy among the Republicans and the unexpected enthusiasm of the Democrats. From my observation, and the reception accorded me everywhere, I spoke, Van Wyck will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Ixoret, Brown Quinine Tablets. All drug stores sell them. The genuine has L. B. G. on each tablet.

## ROOSEVELT TALKS TO UTICA VOTERS.

Makes His Ninety-fifth Speech on Lines of the Others.

HIS VOICE GETTING HUSKY.

Big Crowd Grooms Him at Watertown and Fair Gatherings at Other Cities.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 28.—At the meeting in this city to-night Colonel Roosevelt made his ninety-fifth speech. It was in all essential particulars similar to the other ninety-four. It was a more continuation of the one line of argument he has adopted since he went campaigning.

Colonel Roosevelt is wearing his voice out in calling the Democrats names and in promises to undo the thefts and general chicanery of his own party. To the Democrats of this section he looks up as fierce as an old woman shooing hens out of a cabbage patch. He is respected but not feared.

Now that Colonel Roosevelt's western tour is practically ended, the Democratic leaders along the line of his march are not slow in pointing out the mistakes he has made. In the northern tier of counties he left an impression of somberness and gunpowder. He ignored the small local issues that make and unmake voters. He has stood upon a pedestal of heroism with his hand on the sword, and his speech-making tour has been his only weapon. He has been busy in spots, but in other respects he was the same old Roosevelt, full of Republican assertion and people.

As a whole the day was a peaceful one. Timothy L. Woodruff, having had his say in favor of the canal, has gone home, leaving an apparently disgruntled partner in the person of Colonel Roosevelt behind. The crowd was rather small, but the Roosevelt folk that he should not have accepted the nomination in the first place, having his knife out for Roosevelt at Saratoga, and voting at the head of his delegation for Black.

This country will be very close, the Democrats say, and the supporters of Van Wyck are working like beavers to carry it. Dozens of them were asking tonight for information as to Roosevelt's attitude on the canal. They want to know what particular portions of it he objects to. "We object to it in its entirety," said a Democratic leader tonight.

There was nothing novel in Roosevelt's speeches along the road to-day. The greatest crowd of the day was at Watertown, where Colonel Roosevelt's train halted for thirty-five minutes. He was driven to the Otsego House, where he spoke to a crowd of 2,500 people. At Oswego there were 1,500, and at various other points along the road there were crowds of 500 or 600, about half of whom were voters.

At several stations the Republican candidate was greeted with offerings of flowers and fruit. Dr. Channing M. Deane, who returned to New York from Syracuse, and Colonel Roosevelt was left in charge of his immediate managers. He was greeted in this city to-night by red fire and music. There was a gorgeous parade of Republican voters and a constant blare of music. Along the line of march there were about five thousand persons.

Colonel Roosevelt made two speeches, in which he gave his opinion of the money question and of State taxes. He avoided the Ralnes law.

BLISSERT IS NOW FOR VAN WYCK.

Robert Blissert, for many years a leader in labor circles and one of the founders of the Central Labor Union, has issued an appeal to the voters of the State, in which he says:

"At the commencement of the present campaign, I yielded to the urgent solicitations of leading Republicans, among whom was Colonel Waring, and I have been the victim of their pettifogging measures, for which I have for many years strenuously labored."

I feel that grateful labor can do nothing for the Republic. I am now doing all in my power for the success of the Democratic ticket, and I respectfully and earnestly call upon all to vote the ticket headed by the name of Augustus Van Wyck."

Mr. Blissert declares that organized labor in this State will be almost solid for Democracy this year.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Ixoret, Brown Quinine Tablets. All drug stores sell them. The genuine has L. B. G. on each tablet.

Press Gag Law Senator Is Distrusted and Disliked.

GOT RICH IN POLITICS.

How He Knifed Crowley, Who Gave Him a Start in His County.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE COLLECTOR

Then a Member of the Upper House at Albany—He Had a Hard Fight for Renomination.

Lockport, Oct. 28.—If Timothy E. Ellsworth secures a reelection to the State Senate it will be the fault of the Democrats. With ordinary care and judgment and a reasonable amount of work he can easily be beaten. Ellsworth is the most unpopular man in this section of the State. He is disliked and distrusted. Alone, he could not have secured a renomination. Even with the great power of the Republican machine behind him he came within an ace of being beaten.

The Democrats are confident of success this Fall. The Republicans are rattled and frightened. Ellsworth's record is being raked up. It exhibits him as a selfish politician. He has made a big fortune out of politics. Throughout his whole career he has been unscrupulous and treacherous.

The close of the rebellion found Ellsworth a poor, struggling lawyer. Now his wealth is estimated at from \$250,000 to half a million.

Found Money in Politics.

The money making period of his life began almost from the moment he entered politics. When Ellsworth first became an active figure in politics former Congressman Richard Crowley was the master of Republican politics in this county. He took a liking to Ellsworth, because he saw in him a man who would serve his ends, and secured for him the place of Assistant United States District Attorney. This was in the early seventies. Ellsworth was rewarded for his loyalty by securing for two terms the place of Collector of the Port at Suspension Bridge. This was the richest bone in the gift of any politician in this section of the State. It was worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, and Ellsworth cleaned up about \$300,000. This gave him a standing in the community and made him resolve to supplant his patron. Then he went to the State Senate.

Crowley was an able, brainy, pugnacious man, who was intolerant of rivals. Fearful of his ability to overthrow Crowley, Ellsworth was in a long time. He took a liking to Ellsworth, because he saw in him a man who would serve his ends, and secured for him the place of Assistant United States District Attorney. This was in the early seventies. Ellsworth was rewarded for his loyalty by securing for two terms the place of Collector of the Port at Suspension Bridge. This was the richest bone in the gift of any politician in this section of the State. It was worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, and Ellsworth cleaned up about \$300,000. This gave him a standing in the community and made him resolve to supplant his patron. Then he went to the State Senate.

It took Ellsworth nearly thirteen years to bring together a force sufficiently strong to overthrow Crowley. In 1888, before Ellsworth had drawn the knife from his boot, Crowley appeared as a claimant for a Republican nomination. Ellsworth pulled the knife out and started in to get the nomination for himself. But Crowley was not to be so easily overthrown. A bitter Republican fight in the county was threatened, when Ellsworth placed himself as offering him the postmasterhip of this city.

Democrats Took the County.

The division in the Republican ranks gave this county to the Democrats for five years. Three years later Crowley again appeared on the surface and began a fight to regain his old place at the head of his party. Ellsworth became panic stricken. Suddenly a Republican was in the county. Crowley pulled the knife out and started in to get the nomination for himself. But Crowley was not to be so easily overthrown. A bitter Republican fight in the county was threatened, when Ellsworth placed himself as offering him the postmasterhip of this city.

Ellsworth's present fight for reelection is sustained by three daily newspapers in this county. They are the Niagara Falls Gazette, of which he is said to be the press agent; the Niagara News, whose editor, Mr. Brush, was appointed Consul at Clifton, Ontario, by President McKinley; and the Lockport Enterprise, which is owned by the Service Commissioner Cobb, who got his place through Pratt.

When Pratt decided upon assembling Ellsworth to the Senate in 1896, Assemblyman John H. Clark of this city, said he had a previous title to the place. The press agent, Mr. Brush, was appointed Consul at Clifton, Ontario, by President McKinley; and the Lockport Enterprise, which is owned by the Service Commissioner Cobb, who got his place through Pratt.

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Regarding the Journal's platform, "A Mighty Navy," the Congressional Record contains a speech delivered by Mr. Cummings in 1890, in support of Mr. Henry's amendment to the appropriation bill providing for six battle ships for the navy. In that speech Mr. Cummings said:

"This shows that a strong navy is a national necessity to every free and independent nation."

In 1896 the House passed a bill providing for the construction of four new battle ships. The Senate amended it by allowing the building of but two. Pending the consideration of this amendment in the House, Mr. Cummings said:

"Mr. Speaker, men build houses when timber is cheap, and nations in a warlike atmosphere ought to build ships when timber is cheap. There are warlike clouds on our horizon. \* \* \* The Senate, as I reckon from reading the Record, voted for two ships only, the score of economy. Why did not the economical 'streak' reach other appropriations bills before that impeding body? Why is it that the naval ap-

# COMMINGS FIGHTS ON HIS RECORD.



Congressman Amos J. Cummings

It Conforms in Every Respect to the National Platform of the Journal.

Amos J. Cummings, the Democratic candidate for reelection in the Tenth Congressional District, has already served twelve years, and has become one of the prominent members of the House. He is known to every member of that body, and is one of its most popular and useful members. When his party was in the ascendancy he was chairman of the very important Committee on Naval Affairs, and a leading member of other committees. In the last Congress, dominated by the Republicans, he was retained on the Naval Committee, from which it was feared he could beily spared.

Mr. Cummings began life as a practical printer, working at the case in most of the States of the Union. His devotion to the cause of labor, so frequently demonstrated in his work in Congress, is therefore but natural with him, and in no sense a political hobby. He believes in labor because he has been a laboring man himself. He understands the needs of the laboring classes, and never wears in ministering to them. Later never had a more able, courageous and influential representative than Mr. Cummings has been.

He has also been the champion of the letter-carriers, postal clerks, the pilots, and the men who have come to him as their special representative. He served throughout the war of the rebellion as a soldier in the ranks, and is the proud possessor of a medal of honor awarded him by the Government for distinguished service on the field. Thus he is invariably supported by Grand Army men, regardless of political leanings, because the old soldiers know his loyalty to the boys in blue and his cheerful readiness to serve them at all times and in any honorable manner. As a representative of this great commercial metropolis he has always been watchful and zealous for the promotion of the shipping interests of the country.

Every feature of the Journal's platform revealed his advocacy even before the Journal so tersely formulated it. His speeches in the House indicate his position. On the acquisition of Hawaii he spoke openly.

In this same speech Mr. Cummings went further and showed himself to be a general expansionist, fully qualified to meet the endless problems crowding upon the country to-day.

"Sir," he said, "territorial acquisition is the desire of every people. With the English speaking race it is not only a passion, but the source of all their strength and greatness. Not a foot of ground do they demonstrate on but what was taken from strangers. It was not a national movement that planted them on these shores at first. It was a movement of groups instigated by a desire to escape oppression. From this transplanting came our nation, not by pre-conceived designs, but as a result of the movement."

Worked for the Navy.

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# VAN WYCK CASH SETS THE PACE.

No Takers Uptown, It Is Sent Into the Wall Street District.

SOME IS PLACED THERE.

Republicans Take Part of Len Wager's Instalment at Even Terms.

ONE BETTING MAN IS ROBBED.

Goes to Meet Strangers, Who Talk Wagering, and Loss Bank Filled with Money.

There was little betting in the uptown row.



sorts yesterday and Len Wager was compelled to send liberal instalments of his Van Wyck cash down to Wall Street and Roosevelt money. Bell & Co. placed \$7,500 of it even against Roosevelt money furnished by Alfred K. Gordon.

L. L. Benedict had \$10,000 to bet on Van Wyck even and disposed of it all in a few moments. Among the takers were \$2,500 by Stephen P. Bayer, of J. S. Bach & Co.; \$1,000 each by R. H. Halsted, John Walker and J. C. Tappin. J. A. Blair and Daniel Chumney each took \$500. Edward Kearney brought down \$2500 Van Wyck money and found a taker at even money in W. B. Oliver, of the Exchange.

J. Arthur Joseph started the Street for a moment by announcing that he had \$500,000 in Roosevelt money to put out. Mr. Joseph is a street thief and knows every body, and as everybody knows Joseph, the effect of the half million proclamation did not last long. He explained that it would be easy to run the betting up to that figure if Van Wyck money continued to come into the Street.

John M. Jena, a well-to-do shoemaker at No. 19 West Twenty-eighth street, yesterday and claimed a summons from Magistrate Deed for the appearance of Simon Rielle, the proprietor of a French restaurant at No. 370 Eighth avenue, in court to explain some matters connected with the loss of \$975.

Jenny said that on last Monday night he went to the restaurant, where he was talking with two strangers. The talk turned on politics. One of the strangers offered to bet \$100 to 1 that Roosevelt would be beaten by 175,000 plurality. Jenny offered to bet \$1,000 at the odds, but was taunted that he was not a money. He told the strangers to wait for him, and he went to his store, opened the safe and took out a child's book containing \$975. He took the book to the restaurant, but the strangers had gone. Then, Jenny says, he trusted the bank to Rielle to keep until the next morning. On Tuesday morning he called on Rielle, gave him a blank stare and said, "What is this? This is not the money that Jenny had ever given him any money."

Big Overcoat Sale. Finest Garments at \$10.75 To-day.

At King's, corner Broadway and Park place. Overcoat Day. The finest silk and satin lined Overcoats at \$10.75, worth \$30. Imported kerseys, raw edge meltons, soft elysians, chinchillas and vicennas in blue, black, brown, olive and Oxford, our price \$10.75 to-day. Perfect fitting, identical garments fashionable tailors charge \$30 for. Price to-day \$10.75. This will be the overcoat event of the season, also a lot of men's beaver overcoats at \$4.95, worth \$10; men's cheviot suits, blue and black and neat mixtures, at \$5.45. Men's English worsted pants at \$1.78, worth \$3.40; boys' overcoats and suits at \$3.45 (sizes 14 to 19).

The Great Clothiers, Corner Broadway and Park Place.

Open This Evening Until 9:30.

Anything to Advertise? Use Sunday Journal "Wants." Largest circulation. Results Monday morning.